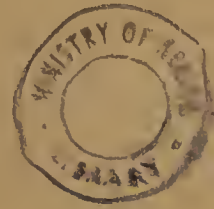


1. Mr. Mother Lane
2. Mr. Wain



Truro Rural District Council

Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1961

TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. V. E. WHITMAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
D.T.M. & H.

6, Lemon Street, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2202.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor -

A. H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro.

Tel: Truro 2505.

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E. L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.
D. L. CUNNICK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.
F. M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Office Staff -

C. R. WASLEY.
MISS D. M. SYMONS.
MISS P. W. JENNINGS. (Shared with Housing Department).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the health and sanitary condition of the Truro Rural District in 1961.

Apart from the usual biennial epidemic of measles the only epidemic diseases to make their appearance during the year were whooping cough and dysentery. The increase in the number of cases of whooping cough was only slight and there is no cause yet for alarm. The cases of dysentery were mild. They occurred in the parish of Mylor and were secondary to a mild outbreak of the disease in Falmouth.

Sanitary conditions continue to improve as Mr. Bennett has shown in his section of the report. I am still not satisfied however that our methods of refuse disposal cannot be improved upon. In a district nearly 170 square miles in area 4 separate tips would seem essential but supervision of these is difficult and control, even to the extent we practise it, is expensive. Satisfactory methods such as pulverisation or composting or both combined are however even more expensive and appear to be frowned upon in Whitehall. We shall sooner or later be forced to adopt alternative methods as finding suitable sites for tipping is becoming increasingly difficult.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and consideration throughout the year and to Mr. Bennett and his staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

V. E. WHITMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Except where otherwise stated figures in brackets throughout the Report are those for 1960.

Area, acres	108,316	
Parishes	24	
Population, mid - 1961	26,920	(26,550)
Number of inhabited houses	10,426	(10,257)
Rateable value	£230,994	(£227,686)
Product of 1d. rate	£962	(£949)
Number of houses built since 1945	1,484	(1,332)
Number of houses under construction	133	(138)
Number of families accommodated in converted buildings:		
Cameron Estate	67	(77)
Trevellas Estate	15	(15)
Number of families on housing list	406	(403)

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

Males 209 (217)	Females 184 (196)	Total 393	(413)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor ...		1.12	(1.12)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		16.4	(17.4)
Birth rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales		17.4	(17.1)

Illegitimate Live Births.

Males 20	Females 16	Total 36
----------	------------	----------

Still Births.

Males 6 (6)	Females 4 (2)	Total 10	(8)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births, Truro Rural District		24.8	(19.0)
Still birth rate, per 1,000 all births, England and Wales		18.7	(19.7)

Deaths.

Males 211 (192)	Females 186 (180)	Total 397	(372)
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor ...		0.81	(0.81)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, Truro Rural District		12.0	(11.3)
Death rate, per 1,000 population, England and Wales		12.0	(11.5)

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Males	10	(3)	Females	4	(1)	Total	14	(4)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, Truro Rural District							35.6	(9.7)
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births, England and Wales							21.4	(21.7)
<u>Under 4 weeks (all under 1 week).</u>								
Males	(0)	(3)	Females	4	(0)	Total	4	(3)

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE FROM 1950.

The figures in brackets in this table are those for the United Kingdom.

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	13.7 (15.8)	10.5 (11.6)	20.5 (29.6)
1951	16.1 (15.5)	11.7 (12.5)	25.4 (29.7)
1952	14.5 (15.3)	9.9 (11.3)	31.0 (27.6)
1953	14.0 (15.5)	9.0 (11.4)	29.2 (26.8)
1954	14.9 (15.2)	10.3 (11.3)	14.1 (25.4)
1955	13.6 (15.0)	10.5 (11.7)	28.0 (24.9)
1956	15.8 (15.6)	11.4 (11.7)	10.7 (23.7)
1957	16.4 (16.1)	11.0 (11.5)	30.8 (23.1)
1958	15.9 (16.4)	11.5 (11.7)	13.3 (22.6)
1959	15.7 (16.5)	10.8 (11.6)	13.5 (22.2)
1960	17.4 (17.1)	11.3 (11.5)	9.7 (21.7)
1961	16.4 (17.4)	12.0 (12.0)	35.6 (21.4)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	1	6	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	2
Syphilitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	1	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	13	8	11	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	10	7	11	12

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Malignant neoplasm, breast	7	9	4	7	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3	4	3	2	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	33	39	33	24	38
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	3	2	1	1
Diabetes	-	4	4	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	52	60	66	62	61
Coronary disease, angina	61	54	55	60	58
Hypertension with heart disease	6	9	6	7	4
Other heart disease	76	77	66	69	89
Other circulatory disease	18	17	10	16	14
Influenza	5	1	2	1	-
Pneumonia	9	2	14	19	18
Bronchitis	6	9	9	8	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	4	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	4	1	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	2	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	6	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	9	8	4	5	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	2	-	1	1
Congenital malformation	2	3	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	42	35	33	34	32
Motor Vehicle accidents	5	1	2	5	4
All other accidents	5	9	7	7	12
Suicide	1	2	3	3	4
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	2	-	-
	<u>372</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>387</u>

There have been no deaths from Diphtheria, Measles or Acute Poliomyelitis during the past 6 years.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 year	10 (3)	4 (1)	14 (4)
1 - 4 years	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)
5 - 14 years	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)
15 - 24 years	1 (4)	1 (1)	2 (5)
25 - 44 years	7 (2)	4 (4)	11 (6)
45 - 64 years	42 (45)	31 (26)	73 (71)
65 - 74 years	70 (55)	40 (45)	110 (100)
75 +	80 (82)	106 (102)	186 (184)

74.6% (76.3%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 65 years.

46.8% (49.7%) of all deaths were of persons over the age of 75 years.

PERINATAL MORTALITY, 1961.

	<u>Population</u> <u>mid 1961</u>	<u>Live</u> <u>Births</u>	<u>Still</u> <u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u> <u>within</u> <u>7 days.</u>	<u>Perinatal</u> <u>Mortality.</u>
Falmouth	15,020	265	8	4	44.0
Penryn	4,680	72	0	2	27.8
Truro City	13,460	182	1	4	27.3
Truro Rural	26,920	393	10	10	49.6
Health Area	<u>60,080</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>42.3</u>

Cornwall Perinatal Mortality, 1961 38.01 (30.6)

England and Wales Perinatal Mortality, 1961 32.2 (32.9).

The vital statistics correspond fairly closely to the national average with the exception of the infant mortality rate which was 35.6 per 1,000 live births as opposed to 21.4 for England and Wales. Reference to the table of Birth, Death and Infant Mortality rates since 1950 shows that during that period the Infant Mortality Rate in the Truro Rural District has been considerably lower than that for the whole country in seven years and higher in five. Such fluctuations are inevitable in small populations.

Of the 14 infant deaths 5 were due to congenital malformation, 5 to prematurity, 2 to foetal asphyxia, one to birth injury, one to congenital disease, one to haemophilus influenzal meningitis and one to acute broncho pneumonia. None of these was due to lack of care, in fact 9 of them occurred in hospital.

Coronary disease accounted for 17 deaths under the age of 65 years and 41 deaths among older folk. The table of causes of death shows that there has been no increase in the number due to this disease during the past 5 years, nor has there been any increase due to cancer of the lung.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE.

1961.

	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
1. <u>Clinics.</u>		
St. Agnes, Churchtown	21	369
St. Agnes, Cameron Estate	22	280
Perranporth	22	499
Grampound Road (closed April, 1961)	4	24
Perranwell Station (closed March, 1961)	3	37
Carnon Downs (commenced April, 1961)	7	205
Probus	12	279

In addition to the clinics shown I have had well attended immunisation and poliomyelitis vaccination session monthly at Chacewater for some years.

2. Ambulance Service.

The Rural District is covered by ambulances and utilicons based on the Main Centres of Truro, Falmouth and Redruth.

3. Home Help Service.

4 (13) maternity and 35 (32) other cases were given help in their own homes during the year.

4. After-Care.

No grants of free extra nourishment were made.

5. Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory examined and reported on 80 (71) samples of ice cream and 76 (81) samples of water during the year.

6. Nursing Service.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General Nursing cases	1,199	874	543	670	648
General Nursing visits	24,466	17,359	18,157	15,633	16,570
Midwifery cases	200	193	239	273	227
Midwifery visits	3,496	3,582	4,500	4,946	3,683
Ante-natal visits	2,149	2,478	2,632	3,152	2,717

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General Health visits	7,084	9,287	8,218	8,945	9,525
Nursing visits to Old Persons	8,136	10,221	10,758	10,655	11,154
Health Visits to Old Persons	-	-	-	883	612

Miss E. J. Jennings, Assistant County Nursing Officer writes:

"The work of the district nurses, midwives and health visitors has been much as usual, with a slight decrease in the number of babies born at home.

"1961 brought the retirement of Mrs. Hellings, for many years the valued district nurse/midwife health visitor for the parishes of Perranarworthal and Feock. Fortunately her services have been retained in a part time capacity. In February a new district nurse midwife health visitor was appointed to Veryan. The only vacancy in the rural area at present is in the parish of Kea and that work is being linked with Feock and Perranarworthal.

"The continued help given by part time nurses has been greatly appreciated and has enabled refresher courses, sick leave, holidays etc., to be taken without disruption of the service.

"The small teaching and immunisation clinic held monthly at Probus is popular and serves a need".

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age Group	<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Measles</u>		<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	3	4	5	10	-	-
1 - 2	8	7	65	45	-	-
3 - 4	6	9	79	61	-	1
5 - 9	8	11	180	187	-	2
10 - 14	5	3	34	36	1	2
15 - 24	1	-	2	5	-	-
25 +	-	-	5	2	-	-
	31	34	370	346	1	5
Total:-	65		716		6	

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>		<u>Dysentery.</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
- 5	1	-	1	1
5 - 14	-	1	4	2
15 - 44	2	-	2	-
45 - 64	1	-	-	-
65 +	3	1	-	-
	7	2	7	3
Total:-	9		10	

Puerperal Pyrexia

1 case.

For the first time for many years there has been a significant increase in the number of cases of whooping cough. This may be due to past neglect on the part of parents in getting their children immunised but over half the cases occurred in children aged 4 years and over in whom protection due to infant immunisation would in any case be fading.

The usual biennial epidemic of measles was mild in type and complications were few.

The cause of the puerperal pyrexia was not ascertained. The response to penicillin was rapid and recovery was complete within a matter of days.

Poliomyelitis.

By the end of 1961 8,823 (7,178) persons had received at least two doses of poliomyelitis vaccine and of these 5,033 (4,231) had received three doses. Details are as follows:-

	<u>Children under</u> <u>16</u>	<u>16 - 25</u>	<u>Expectant</u> <u>Mothers</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
2 doses	1928	823	137	902	3790
3 doses	3826	650	86	471	5033

32.8% (27.0) of total population protected.

Diphtheria. No case of Diphtheria occurred in 1961. 375 (244) children under five and 55 (44) over five were immunised against the disease during the year and 172 (166) booster doses were given.

It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1961 there were 1,788 (1,434) children in the Rural District between the ages of one and five years. Of these 1,265 (969) or 70.7% (67.6%) had been immunised against Diphtheria.

Smallpox. No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

77 (88) of the 399 (413) children born during the year were vaccinated. Also vaccinated for the first time were 125 (130) between the ages of 1 and 15 years and 29 (22) older persons. 109 (101) persons were re-vaccinated.

Tuberculosis.

<u>Age Period.</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-
	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	-
Totals:-	5		3		2		2	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year was 155 (166) pulmonary and 34 (35) non-pulmonary. This represents an incidence of 7.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit specially designed for work in rural areas visited 11 villages near and to the South and West of Truro during the Spring. 897 persons were examined and 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation were discovered. There were also 4 cases of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 case sarcoidosis, 4 cases cardiovascular disease, 2 cases diaphragmatic abnormality, 2 cases pneumonitis, 1 case bronchitis and 1 case thyroid enlargement. Had the response been better there is little doubt that more persons could have had their fears and doubts resolved and would have been that much happier.

B.C.G. vaccination.

655 (602) contacts with known cases of tuberculosis have been vaccinated.

Since the scheme for vaccinating school leavers began in 1953 728 (709) children have been vaccinated in schools in the Rural District. As the majority of our schools are now Junior Schools most of the children in the age group when B.C.G. vaccination is done are in schools in Truro and elsewhere. It is safe to say however that about 80% of all children in the Rural District are vaccinated with B.C.G. in their 14th year.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report once again on a year in which a great deal of work has been accomplished. It is, however, depressing to think of those duties which have not been able to receive adequate attention. I sincerely hope that when the Council consider - as they will soon do - the whole question of staffing and administration, due regard will be taken of the many and diverse activities of the Public Health and Building Surveyor's department.

More Village sewerage schemes have been completed, and for some years now there has always been work in progress on at least one scheme in some part of the District, and it is good that this will be the case, subject to Ministry consent, until all our villages are sewered.

Surprisingly cesspool emptying is still more than a full time job for two vehicles. This is probably due to ever increasing residential development, and insistence on septic tank drainage. In the past simple soakaway pits were much more commonly used in this District, and on suitable sites in suitable ground I still think they are best, although they are unfortunately not considered a satisfactory method of sewage disposal. Good soakaways can last 20 - 30 years or more without attention, and attention is what most domestic treatment plants do not get until a nuisance arises.

The introduction of yet another large rear-loading refuse collecting vehicle into the Council's fleet now leaves only one small side loader in use. I am sure the change-over to high capacity vehicles of the type we now use has proved of very great advantage both from hygienic and economic points of view. The power-operated presses in all but one of them are particularly useful in compressing the light bulky material which comprises so much of the refuse collected. More economies could be made if only people would make a habit of burning paper and cardboard whenever they possibly can do so. Appeals to that effect seem to have little general or lasting results.

The use of oil drums, baths, boxes etc., instead of covered dustbins is a practice which is far too common, and one would like to see a greater appreciation by many householders of the advantages of proper bins.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Council's Consulting Engineers, and the Water and Sewerage Engineer (Mr. W.C.J. Truscott) for information they have supplied on these subjects, and also the staff of my department who have, as always, worked well and loyally throughout the year. A special word of thanks, too, to Dr. Whitman, who could make life difficult but who, on the contrary, has always freely given his advice and support whenever I needed it.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. BENNETT.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply.

(a) Mains Supplies.

The greater part of the District is served by the Council's two main schemes, namely the Ladock and South East Scheme and the Chacewater and South West Scheme. The parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe each have their own separate systems as does the hamlet of Shortlanesend, in the Parish of Kenwyn, and the village of Mitchell.

At Newlyn East water is purchased in bulk from Newquay Water Company, and, similarly, water is bought from Truro Water Company for Tresillian. Falmouth Corporation are responsible for the supply and distribution of water in the Parish of Mylor.

The various systems set out above provide mains water to all but a few very thinly populated parishes, and all the water is chlorinated and otherwise treated as necessary.

Main extensions carried out, mostly for new building development, have been as follows:-

200 yards	3"	Main Extension	-	St. Agnes.
367	"	3"	"	- Droskyn, Perranporth.
384	"	3"	"	- Threemilestone.
1,500	"	3"	"	- Gear Sands, Perranporth.
33	"	3"	"	- Tregoney C.M. School.
100	"	4"	"	- Polvarth Road - Pedn Moran - Carrick Way, St. Mawes.

The above extension and renewal of water mains amount to 2,584 yards, all of which were carried out by direct labour, under the supervision of the Water Engineer.

In addition about 900 yards of 6" main was laid at Perranporth by Contractors. This replaced the corroded 4" main in the St. George's Hill area.

(b) Other Sources.

Boreholes, springs, wells and rainwater storage tanks supply the needs of those members of the community unable to take advantage of main supplies.

The only borehold supply still being maintained on a Council Estate is at Trispen.

(c) Quality and Sufficiency.

Regular samples were, as usual, frequently taken from the main supplies and the Analyst's reports showed that a satisfactory standard of purity was being maintained.

Samples from public wells and private domestic supplies were not always as good, and when found to be polluted cleansing and protective works have been carried out, and, where necessary, notices fixed warning consumers to boil the water.

A total of 79 samples were taken for analysis.

The Water Engineer, Mr. W. C. J. Truscott, reports as follows:-

"As in previous years the rainfall received is naturally of first consideration for the water supply of the community. After a record rainfall for the year 1960 a decrease of 13.37" was recorded for 1961, which made a total for the year of 41.12". The month with the greatest rainfall was January when 7.82" fell while the month of March recorded the smallest rainfall which was .23" for the month.

"With the above decrease in rainfall it became necessary to summon the help of the Cornwall County Fire Brigade to lay a 6" plastic pipe on a temporary basis from the shute supply in the valley at Chacewater to the Wheal Daniell Shaft in order to use the shute supply pump to augment the yield in the Wheal Daniell Shaft itself. The temporary pipe line was in operation from June to November, and without this additional supply I am afraid a serious shortage of water would have been experienced in the whole of the Chacewater and S.W. area.

"Complete satisfaction was maintained with the water supplies in the Ladock and S.E. Area, and Perranzabuloe Areas of the Rural District. As was to be expected a considerable dislocation and shortage of water occurred in the St. Agnes Area during the peak weeks, but fortunately no water shortage notices were posted, and only by careful co-operation of all consumers, and frequent showers, was the supply maintained at all. It is hoped that a considerable proportion of the St. Agnes main will be relaid before another year starts and also that some augmentation will take place from an additional source.

"Wheal Daniell Pumping Station continued to augment the Perranzabuloe Undertaking with the result that 2,802,400 gallons of water were pumped into the Silverwell Reservoir, which helped to keep the reservoir filled with water and also helped considerably with the water supply in the St. George's Terrace area of Perranporth. With the increased number of visitors arriving in the Rural Areas, a considerable increase in the gallonage of water pumped was noticed as will be seen by the tabulated list appearing later.

"From April onwards it was necessary to operate the Trethem Booster Plant in order to keep the higher levels of St. Mawes adequately fed with water. With this help no complaints were received from the consumers in the St. Mawes Area.

"It was good to see that no trouble was experienced with the water supplies for the Newlyn East and Tresillian Areas of the Council, these localities receiving water from the Newquay and Truro Water Company respectively.

"For a number of years great difficulty had been experienced in maintaining an adequate flow of water to the Droskyn, St. George's Hill and St. George's Terrace area of the Perranzabuloe Undertaking, with the result that after some sections of pipe had been cut out it was decided that a considerable proportion of 3" and 4" mains in that area should be descaled. The General Descaling Co. Ltd., carried out the work of descaling approximately 2,900 yards of main in the areas mentioned above, all work was finished before the Summer holiday visitors arrived and since the work was completed a considerable difference in the volume of water made to the consumers has been noticed as well as cleaner samples of water being presented. Naturally some dislocation of the household services had to be made, but throughout the whole cleaning no persons were deprived of water for any great length of time.

"New consumers still continue to come on to the Council's mains and during the year 71 new water meter connections have been made and 403 domestic supply connections carried out. There is now a total of 1216 water meters in circuit which have to be maintained and read each quarter.

"For the record I append below the total amounts of water as pumped from the four main Pumping Stations for the years 1960-1961.

Station	Area	1960	1961
Treamble	Perranzabuloe	59,725,000	64,490,200
Wheal Daniell	Chacewater & S.W.	51,364,800	69,707,500
Gover	St. Agnes	53,804,000	55,027,000
Ladock	Ladock & S.E.	54,666,600	68,901,700
	Total:-	219,560,400	258,126,400

which gives an increase of 38,566,000 gallons over the previous year, while Newlyn East received 6,119,000 gallons of water from the Newquay Water Company and 1,284,000 gallons were used in the Tresillian Area from the Truro Water Company. An increase of 1,519,000 gallons for the year from the Newlyn East Area and a decrease of 188,000 gallons in the Tresillian Area.

"Throughout the year good reports on all the Pumping Machinery and ancillary equipment has been received from the Insurance Inspectors reports after his quarterly visits.

"In conclusion I must convey my very best thanks and appreciation to the whole of my staff for the efficient manner in which they have all carried out their duties throughout the year, as without the satisfactory co-operation of every member it would be impossible to have such efficient results on the Water Undertaking".

2. Sewerage.

The position regarding progress in the village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

(a) Threemilestone.

A general plan was presented to, and approved by the Council. Part of the scheme was laid in 1961 to connect a housing development area with a temporary treatment works.

(b) Probus.

This scheme was completed in March.

(c) Chacewater.

This scheme also was completed in March.

(d) Portloe.

This scheme was commenced in February 1961 and at the end of 1961 was substantially completed. The construction of the disintegrator station and part of the sewer outfall remain to be done.

(e) Mylor Bridge.

Work on this scheme was substantially completed by December 1961 but it is not anticipated that it will be in operation before next summer.

(f) Porthtowan.

The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing fresh proposals for the treatment of the sewage on this scheme.

(g) Tregoney.

This scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and a starting date fixed for January, 1962.

(h) Mitchell.

This scheme has been approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is expected that construction will start early in 1962.

(i) Carnon Downs and Devoran.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared a scheme for this area, but there is no progress to report.

(j) Feock.

A general plan was presented to the Council for the sewerage of Feock and La Feock. No approval has yet been received from the County Planning Authorities.

(k) Other Villages.

In accordance with the Council's decision some years ago progress continues in the sewerage of villages throughout the District, and the Consulting Engineers will be proceeding with plans for the following villages during the course of the next few years:-

Cubert and Holywell, St. Just-in-Roseland, Veryan, Ladock, Perranwell Station, Mithian, Shortlanesend, Zelah and Trispen.

3. Sewerage Works.

Additional Sewage Disposal Works are being added to those already maintained by the Council with the result that a second Sewage Works Attendant was appointed in July. The total number of sewage disposal works now being visited each week by the Attendants are as follows:-

Blackwater, Carnon Downs, Goonhavern, Grampound Road, Perranwell, Playing Place, Shortlanesend, Frogpool, Tregoney, Trispen, Chacewater, Tresillian, Veryan, Newlyn East, Probus, St. Just Lane, Zelah and Mount Hawke. Three of the above sites are being modernized. The total mileage covered by the Attendants vans on maintenance during the year was 19,000 miles.

4. Public Conveniences.

The Council own, and maintain with part-time attendants 14 public conveniences.

The conveniences at Perranporth are owned by the Perranporth Gardens Trustees, but by arrangement are maintained by the Council. Full-time attendants are employed here during the summer.

The situation of the conveniences and the accommodation provided is as follows:-

	Male			Female		
	Wash Basins	W.Cs.	Urinal Stalls	Wash Basins	W.Cs.	
Porthtowan	-	2	3	-	3	
Chapel Porth	-	1	3	-	1	
St. Agnes (Town)	-	2	3	1	2	
St. Agnes (Beach)	-	1	2	1	2	
Perranporth	2	3	6	3	6	
Holywell Bay	-	1	2	1	2	
Probus	1	2	2	1	2	
Tregoney	-	1	2	1	2	
Veryan	-	1	2	-	2	
Portloe	-	1	2	-	2	
Portscatho	-	2	3	-	3	
St. Mawes	-	1	2	1	4	
St. Just	1	1	4	2	2	
Feock	-	1	3	1	2	
Flushing	-	1	2	-	2	

It is intended that Newlyn East and Chacewater shall be the next places to have public conveniences, and it was also decided to build a large new one in the car park at St. Mawes and remove the existing structure which is unsatisfactory.

5. Cesspool Emptying.

During year 2,208 loads were taken from 1,079 cesspools or septic tanks.

Two emptying vehicles are employed full-time as far as maintenance and repair work will permit. With the heavy influx of visitors in the summer months they have more than they can do to deal promptly with applications, and the long hauls to a disposal point, which so often have to be undertaken, is no help towards speedy execution of the work.

6. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

House building by the Council and private enterprise continued at a comparatively high rate, and with it increased quantities of refuse have had to be collected.

The new large Shelvoke & Drewry freighter with power press came into use in July, and as this was an addition to the existing fleet of four vehicles, several rounds had to be reorganised so that the work could be better distributed, and a number of outlying areas were given a collection service for the first time.

It was decided to replace the 10 year old Dennis vehicle with another Karrier machine with a Gibson Pendulum body. Delivery is expected next year.

These rear loading high capacity vehicles have proved very satisfactory in reducing time wasting journeys to the tips, and have enabled a good deal of Saturday working to be eliminated completely.

As usual the summer holiday season adds considerably to the normal work, and a second loader was again employed on each vehicle from June to September.

Also within that period the Council again employed private hauliers at Perranporth and St. Mawes to make an additional collection each week from certain hotels and shops. A contribution of £50 was made to the Porthtowan Improvements Committee towards the cost of regular clearing of litter from the beach approaches.

The refuse tip at Grampound Road was closed during the year. This was made easier by the arrival of the new collecting vehicle, and now leaves four tips only, at St. Agnes, Perranporth, Bissoe and Gerrans.

The Council considered acquiring mechanical equipment for better control of these tips, but decided against it. It is however likely that the question will be reconsidered as the reduction in tips over the last few years has led to higher concentrations of refuse and added difficulties for manual labour.

Efforts are made to practice controlled tipping and a bulldozer is hired occasionally if necessary. Regular treatments are carried out for the destruction of rats and insect pests. The tip attendants are supplied with spray pumps and insecticide for daily use in the summer, and an insecticidal powder is used by the rodent operator at regular intervals.

7. Salvage.

No salvage scheme is in operation.

8. Rodent Control.

A large number of farms have been inspected, and in many cases quotations submitted for treatment over a twelve month period. Twenty-four agreements, to a value of £157 were entered into. This is a slight reduction on last year.

Systematic surveys and treatments continued to be carried out by the Rodent Operator throughout the District. He is provided with a light van, and poisoning is done with Warfarin, Zinc Phosphide, or, less frequently, arsenic.

Private houses are treated free of charge and regular treatments have been given to refuse tips and sewerage systems. The Operator has also dealt with wasp nests, and infestation of rooms by flies and cockroaches.

Detailed figures are given in the table at the end of this Report.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

During the year 2,383 visits were made to the 7 slaughterhouses in the area. Carcasses inspected numbered 68,669 (an increase of 3,326 over last year) and whole carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption totalled 289. Condemnations in 1960 amounted to 335.

Two qualified Inspectors are employed for the greater part of their time on meat inspection and it is unfortunate that such a disproportionate amount of time has to be spent on this one aspect of our work. However it is accepted that these very important duties must be done and generally speaking it is true to say that 100% of the meat killed is inspected.

One new slaughterman's licence was granted and 36 were renewed.

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958.

As required under the above Act a Report on slaughterhouse facilities was prepared and subsequently accepted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the Minister fixed the 1st April, 1961, as the appointed day by which slaughterhouses in the area were expected to have reached the standards of construction and hygiene laid down in the Regulations.

At the time of this Report there were 12 licensed slaughterhouses in the District, but subsequently 5 of them went out of use as the cost of improving them was prohibitive. The remainder have been greatly improved, although in some cases a limited amount of work still remained to be done at the end of the year.

Inspection of food shops, cafes and other food preparing premises is undertaken as often as possible, but much more could and should be done in this direction if staff were available.

No legal proceedings were taken against any food handler during the year, but improved conditions have been obtained where found necessary by informal action.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A total of 146 licences were issued in 1961 for sites in the District, ranging from the single caravan to holiday sites of around 200 caravans.

Most of the larger sites have been given until 1963 to comply with the approved standards, and improvements have commenced on some of them.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The following tables summarise the work done. No Clearance Orders were made or sought, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding.

One notice to abate overcrowding was served on the family concerned later found other accommodation without need for Court proceedings.

Housing Advances.

24 Loans to build houses were made by the Council and 70 for the purchase of existing property.

Rent Act, 1957.

An application for Certificate of Disrepair was received from the tenant, and an Undertaking was accepted from the landlord.

New Building.

Under the Council's Building Byelaws 613 plans were submitted for the erection of new buildings or the conversion or alteration of existing property. Plans for proposed drainage work numbered 77.

These figures are again an increase on previous years. Private enterprise building continues to increase and this includes the development of a number of new housing estates.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	69
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	49
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners	-

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act	11
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	16

(d) Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43, 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders ...	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister	-
(3) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders and demolished	3

HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.(a) Discretionary.

Number of applications received - dwellings	...	...	...	47
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	39
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£25,822:19:5d.
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£11,743: 1:1d.

(b) Standard.

Number of applications received - dwellings	...	...	...	40
Number of applications approved - dwellings	...	...	...	34
Total approved expenditure	...	...	...	£6,440:14:7d.
Total amount of grants made	...	...	...	£2,972:17:2d.

NEW HOUSING.

Parish.	By Local Authority.		Total completed in post-war period.	
	Completed in 1961	Started in 1961	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	10	-	104	74
St. Allen	-	-	8	5
Chacewater	10	8	39	7
St. Clement	-	-	4	28
Cubert	-	2	12	14
St. Erme	-	-	12	7
Feock	-	6	40	134
Gerrans	8	6	46	19
Gwennap	-	-	16	9
St. Just-in-Roseland	12	6	49	69
Kea	-	6	30	63
Kenwyn	-	10	34	47
Ladock	4	-	24	5
St. Michael Penkevil	-	-	-	4
Mylor	2	-	79	54
Newlyn East	-	-	48	10
Perranarworthal	8	-	28	23
Perranzabuloe	-	2	82	96
Philleigh	-	-	4	3
Probus	-	4	52	27
Ruanlanihorne	-	-	8	3
Tregoney	-	-	31	7
Veryan	-	6	22	14
	54	56	772	722

WATER SUPPLY --- NEW TAPPINGS, ETC.,

Area	New Connections	Renewals
St. Agnes	59	44
Baldhu-Threemilestone- Twelveheads	34	1
Todpool-Croft handy-St. Day- Scorrier	7	2
Chacewater	34	Nil
Carnon Downs-Devoran	31	1
Cubert-Holywell	4	1
Cusgarne-Bissoe	8	Nil
Feock	15	Nil
Gwennap-Frogpool	7	Nil
Grampound Road-Probus	20	Nil
Ladock	5	Nil
St. Mawes-St. Just-in-Roseland- Philleigh.	31	11
Newlyn East-Mitchell-St. Erme	8	1
Gerrans-Portscatho	24	Nil
Perranwell-Perranarworthal	28	Nil
Point-Penpol	9	Nil
Playing Place	11	3
Veryan-Portloe	10	5
Perranporth	41	10
Ruanhighlanes	6	Nil
Shortlanesend	4	2
Tregoney	7	Nil
Total:-	403	81

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.Ice Cream.

Most of the ice-cream sold in the District is prepacked, 139 registered retailers selling it in this form only.

Ice-cream obtained in bulk from the manufacturers is served by 52 retailers and 3 premises only are registered for its manufacture.

85 samples were taken and the Methylene Blue Tests made by the Analyst gave the following results:-

Grade I ...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	22
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Other food premises registered.

Premises registered under Sec. 16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955 other than for the sale of ice-cream ...	...	...	...	13
Dairies registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954 ...	...	...	...	5
Distributors registered under the Regulations ...	...	...	...	4

MEAT INSPECTION.Carcases inspected and condemned.

	: Cattle :	: :	: Sheep :	: :
	: excluding: Cows :	: Calves: and :	: Pigs :	: :
	: Cows :	: :	: Lambs :	: :
Number inspected	: 9,332 :	: 1,510 :	: 23,153 :	: 34,638 :
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcases condemned	: 3 :	: 42 :	: 21 :	: 120 :
	: :	: :	: :	: 91 :
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	: - :	: 2 :	: 2 :	: - :
	: :	: :	: :	: 8 :
All diseases.	: Cattle ...	: ...	: ...	: over 1,600 :
Carcases of which some	: Sheep ...	: ...	: ...	: over 1,200 :
part or organ was condemned:	: Pigs ...	: ...	: ...	: over 1,700 :
	: :	: :	: :	: :

In addition 29 deer were inspected and found fit for human consumption.

Cysticercus Bovis was found in 7 beef carcasses. All offal was condemned, and the carcasses refrigerated.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

209 lbs. tinned ham.
1 x 9 lb. tin pork shoulder.
1 x 6 lb. tin corned beef.

RODENT CONTROL.

Total premises inspected by the Operator	...	...	...	3,592
Private premises treated	...	...	...	377
Business premises treated	...	...	...	19
Rural District Council Property treated (Refuse Tips)	...	...	...	23
Sewerage Works and Systems...	...	...	...	6

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Water Samples taken for Analysis	...	...	...	79
Food Premises	...	...	...	78
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	2
Swill Boiling Plants	...	...	...	7
Lengths of Drain tested	...	...	...	1,022
Lengths of Drain retested	...	...	...	80
Drains inspected (other than for testing purposes)	...	...	...	70
Cesspools	...	...	...	62
Sewers and Sewerage Works	...	...	...	139
Connections to Sewers	...	...	...	49
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	119
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	124
Building Byelaws	...	...	...	354
Premises inspected under Public Health Act (Other than for housing defects)	...	...	...	113
Inspections of Council Houses	...	...	...	7
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	20
Beach Life Saving Equipment	...	...	...	11
Unclassified visits	...	...	...	171

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	33	6	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	30	4	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	-	-	-	-
	63	10	3	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	3	2	-	2	-

